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British Win a Naval Victory

London, Dec. 11.—A British squadron under command of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, chief of the war staff, engaged a German squadron under Admiral Count Von Spee, off the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic Tuesday, and won a victory which is being acclaimed throughout England.

The armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the protected cruiser Leipzig, three of the German warships, which had been menacing British shipping, and part of the squadron which sank the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth in the Pacific on November 1, were destroyed, while the cruisers Dresden and Nürnberg, the two other vessels which composed the German squadron, made off during the fight, and, according to latest accounts, are being pursued. Two colliers were captured.

The announcement of this engagement and victory, which was the most important naval engagement of the war, with the exception of that of Heligoland last August, was made this evening in a statement by the admiralty, of less than one hundred words.

The following announcement was issued by the official bureau: At 1.30 a.m. on the 8th of December, the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden were sighted near the Falkland Islands by a British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee. The Scharnhorst, flying the flag of Admiral Count Von Spee, the Gneisenau and the Leipzig were sunk. The Dresden and Nürnberg, made off during the action and are being pursued.

"Two colliers were also captured. The vice-admiral reports that British casualties are few in number."

"Some survivors have been rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig."

The statement makes reference to some survivors rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig, but no mention is made of any of the crew of the Scharnhorst, which was the flagship of the German admiral, being saved, and it is thus presumed that Count Von Spee, his officers and men, went down fighting.

The British casualties were light, but beyond the fact that the British squadron was commanded by Vice-Admiral Sturdee, no information is volunteered regarding the ships engaged and the newspapers are enjoined not to speculate as "other combinations may be effected."

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in London over the victory and the general impression is that it will be completed, as the admiralty would not be likely to send ships that could not overtake the Dresden and Nürnberg, which are 24 knots and 23 knot vessels respectively, and probably even slower after their long service. They are at a disadvantage also because of their small coal capacity.

The British squadron which engaged the Germans left England without the knowledge of the general public, and until his name was mentioned it was believed that Vice Admiral Sturdee was serving in home waters. The fact that he was taken from the post as chief of the war staff is indicative of the determination of the British government to clear the Pacific and South Atlantic of all German warships. It is believed therefore that the British commander is at the head of a formidable squadron.

In addition to the Dresden and Nürnberg, only one German warship—the Karlsruhe—may be unaccounted for in those waters although there may be one or two merchantmen which the allies have not rounded up.

As the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau carried a complement of 764 men, the Leipzig 600, the Nürnberg 422, and the Dresden 361, the total German loss is estimated at not far from 2,000 men, although the actual losses to the Dresden and Nürnberg cannot yet be known.

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 11.—The reports received here of the sinking of the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig by British warships off the Falkland Islands, say that two other German cruisers engaged in the battle were badly damaged.

The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, with the cruisers Nürnberg and Dresden, composed the German Pacific fleet, which in the engagement with the British squadron and Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, off the coast of Chile on November 1, sank the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope, with the loss of about 1,500 men. Since that time British and Japanese squadrons have been searching for the German fleet, of which little has been heard. Recent reports from Montevideo, Uruguay, were to the effect that the German fleet was believed to have rounded the Cape to the South Atlantic, but there has been no authentic information of whereabouts of these vessels since the battle with the British squadron.

The powerful armored cruisers Gneisenau and Scharnhorst were laid down in 1906 and commissioned in 1908. Their displacement was 11,420 tons, their length 460 feet, beam 71 feet, and draught of 25 feet. Their 16,800 horse-power gave them a speed of between 23 and 24 knots. Their main armament consisted of eight 8.2-inch guns each, this being a very powerful gun naval weapon, and six 5.9-inch guns, with a score of quick-fires and four torpedo tubes. They carried a total complement of 764 oficers and men. A feature of their defensive armament was from three to six-inch belts of steel around the gun position. The Leipzig is a third-class armored cruiser, of 3,600 tons, length 341 feet, and speed of 23 knots. She was built at Bremen and commissioned in 1906 with a complement of 303 officers and men.

JAPAN MAY NOT RETURN GERMAN BASE TO CHINA

Tokio, Dec. 11.—Baron Takaki Kato, the foreign minister, answering an interpellation in the Diet, said it had not been decided whether Japan would return the captured German base of Kiaochow to China. He declared that Japan had made no promise to any country concerning Kiaochow.

Following the surrender of the German fortification at Tsingtau and the evacuation of the territory at Kiaochow, the Japanese embassy at Washington announced that Japan had not altered her intention, made public at the declaration of war by Japan on Germany, of eventually restoring Kiaochow to China.

It was added, however, that technically and legally Japan was not absolutely bound to restore Kiaochow, as Germany had refused Japan's demand that the fortress be surrendered to her.

ENDEN WAS WITHIN HUNDRED MILES OF TROOP TRANSPORTS.

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 4.—Information made public here today indicated that when the famous German cruiser Enden was at last run down by the Australian cruiser Sydney, she was preparing to undertake the most daring and destructive of her many adventures. George F. Pearce, the commonwealth minister of defense, announced in the senate today that when the Sydney intercepted the Enden, the transport carrying the Australian and New Zealand expeditionary forces were within 100 miles of the German cruiser.

Invasion of England Possible

London, Dec. 11.—Notwithstanding the conclusions formed by the imperial committee of defense some years ago, that invasion of England would be impossible while the British fleet remains in being, invasion by Germans is now considered a distinct possibility.

Both the government and the inhabitants of the sea coast counties are preparing actively to meet a landing of hostile troops. The military preparation has been conducted on a large scale since the beginning of the war. The home army, which is commanded by Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, who carries a broken wrist as a souvenir of the Boer war, has for its special function the repelling of an invasion. This army consists mainly of territorials of which there are some 400,000 now under arms in the United Kingdom, and a part of the so-called Kitchener's army, undoubtedly would be employed in case of need as well as any Canadian and other colonial troops who might be in the country.

The territorials were organized by Lord Haldane when he was minister of war, and under the terms of their enlistment cannot be ordered abroad, although many of the regiments have volunteered for foreign service and several are on the continent under Gen. French.

Military experts consider it wholly possible that the Germans may make a desperate excursion upon the British coast even with the expectation of losing a large proportion of their men, for the moral effect, the presence of an invader would have in throwing the population into panic and preventing the war office from sending troops to reinforce the fighting line in France.

It is said that the Germans might attempt to land two or three contingents at widely separate bases for the purpose of dividing the British defense army and might send their smaller expedition in advance of the main one to create a diversion. The home army has been operating with a view to being prepared to meet such demonstrations. Several thousand laborers have been employed digging trenches and making other defensive works on strategic lines between the eastern and southern coasts.

The preparations of the railroads, controlled by a committee of railway managers who have military rank during the war, have been made for moving large bodies of men and guns quickly. A practice mobilization was conducted a few days ago and rumors of an invasion immediately became current. What citizens may do to defend their homes against an invasion within the recognized rules of warfare has become a burning question within the past few days. A meeting was held in the Guildhall in London to hear from Lord Desborough, well known as the foremost amateur sportsman on England, a statement of the purpose of the central association of volunteer training corps, rifle corps and other bodies now belonging to the volunteer corps is reported to be about 250,000.

"Surprising military naval preparations have been made and are still being made along the east coast, particularly in Berkshire, Haddingtonshire and Fife," says the Edinburgh correspondent of The Daily Mail, in discussing the threat of German invasion.

"In Scotland the probability of a German raid is freely admitted but beyond a few officials in each of the big towns who have been taken into the confidence of the war office and pledged to secrecy, no one is able to define exactly the precise state of affairs. In Scotland, as in England, there is a desire to know how the inhabitants are to act in the case of a German landing. The provost of Kirkcaldy, speaking as a private citizen, feels that civilian defense corps should be organized. The lord provost of Edinburgh

holds the view that civilians should not take up arms against any invaders.

"Let them stay in their homes. They will be told what to do if the necessity arises, but I do not think there is any more chance of an invasion today than there was six weeks ago."

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

London, Dec. 7.—Col. E. D. Swinton, of the intelligence department, the general staff, of the British expeditionary force in France and Belgium, in a narrative dated November 26, gives a general review of the development of the situation of the force for six weeks preceding that date.

There has recently been a lull in the active operations he says. No progress has been made by either side, and yet there has come about an important modification comprising a readjustment of the scope of the part played by the British army as a whole. He explains the movement from the river Aisne to the Belgian frontier to prolong the left flank of the French army, and says that in attempting this the British force was compelled to assume responsibility for a very extended section of the front. He points out, as did Gen. French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, that the British held only one-twelfth of the line, so that the greater share of the common task of opposing the enemy fell, and still falls to the French, while the Belgians played an almost vital part.

With the fall of Antwerp the Germans made every effort to push forward a besieging force toward the west, and hastened up a new army corps, which had been sent to the east, to replace their object being to drive the allies out of Belgium and break through to Dunkirk and Calais. Altogether they had 250,000 fresh men. Eventually the Germans had, north of Louvain, about 14 corps and eight cavalry divisions; that is, "a force of three-quarters of a million of men, with which to drive the allies into the sea. In addition there was an immensely powerful armament and heavy siege artillery, which also had been brought up from around Antwerp."

The official eye-witness tells of the blow delivered by the Germans at Neupont, Dinan and Ypres, where at first the allies were greatly outnumbered.

For a whole month the British army around Ypres succeeded in holding its ground against repeated attacks by the enemy's vastly superior forces. The writer goes into details of the German attacks, and describes how they were frustrated by the allies.

The British force, says Col. Swinton, which consisted of all along of the same units, had "to withstand an almost continuous bombardment, and to meet one desperate assault after another, each carried out by fresh units from the large numbers which the Germans were devoting to the operation." Finally the French came to their assistance, and "never was help more welcome to them. Their small force had again and again been thrown into the fight in the execution of counter-attacks, and their men were exhausted by the incessant fighting."

The British front now has been considerably shortened, and in addition has been reinforced, while a lull in the activity has enabled them to readjust their forces, strengthen their positions and bring up reserves. There has been a general improvement in the conditions under which we are carrying on the fight. Of the fighting which preceded this reorganization, the writer says it was due solely to the resources, initiative and energy of the regimental officers and men that success has lain with the British. He continues: "As the struggle swung backwards and forwards through wood and hamlet, the fighting assumed a most confused and desperate character. The units became intricately mixed and in many cases in order to strengthen some threatened point or to fill a gap

in the line, the officers had to collect and throw into the fight what men they could regardless of the units to which they belonged. Our casualties have been severe, but we have been fighting a battle, and a battle implies casualties, and heavy as they have been, it must be remembered that they have not been suffered in vain.

"The duty of the French, Belgians and British in the western theater of operations has been to act as a connecting force; in other words to hold on to, and keep occupied, as many of the enemy as possible, while the Russians were attacking on the east. In this we have succeeded in playing our part, and by our resistance have contributed materially towards the success of the campaign. Moreover, our losses have not impaired our fighting efficiency. Our troops have required only a slight respite in order to be able to continue the action with as much determination as ever. They are physically fit and well fed and have suffered merely from the fatigue which is inseparable from a protracted struggle such as they have been through. The severest hardship by the enemy has never had more than a temporary effect on their spirits, which have soon recovered owing to years of training to which the officers and men have been accustomed."

"The value of such preparation is as noticeable on the side of the enemy as on our own. The phenomenal losses suffered by the Germans' new formations have been remarked and they were in part due to their lack of training. Moreover, though in the first onset these formations advanced to the attack as bravely as their active corps, they have not by any means shown the same recuperative powers. The 27th corps, for instance, which is a new formation composed principally of men with only seven to twelve weeks' training, has not yet recovered from its first encounter with the British infantry around Bresele, to the north-east of Ypres, made known. On the other hand the guard corps, in spite of having suffered severely in Belgium and having been thrown headlong across the Oise river at Guise, and of having lost large numbers on the plains of Compiègne and on the banks of the Aisne river, advanced on November 11 as bravely as they did on August 20."

The allies, continues Col. Swinton, have undergone great sacrifices to defend against tremendous odds a line they could only be maintained by making these sacrifices, but the fact that the situation has been relieved is no reason for assuming that the enemy has abandoned his intentions of pressing through to the sea. The writer points out that the Germans continue to attack with great courage, but little abated by failure, and while they have not succeeded in gaining the Straits of Dover, they have been enabled to consolidate their position on the western frontiers and retain all but a small portion of Belgium.

"As well as they fought, however," continues the narrative, "it is doubtful if their achievements are commensurate with their losses which recently have been largely due to a lack of training and a comparative lack of discipline of the improvised units they put in the field."

Col. Swinton concludes with the statement that as the war is going to be one of exhaustion, after the regular armies of the belligerents have done their work it will be upon the raw material of the countries concerned that final success will depend.

SERVIANS CLAIM VICTORY

Rome, Dec. 11.—The Servian legation makes public a report from Servian headquarters to the effect that the Servian army has won a complete victory, resulting in the recapture of the towns of Valjevo and Uzbica, in Servia, and the rout of two Austrian corps. The Austrians, says the report, abandoned everything, even their treasure chest.

Surrender of Turks Reported

London, Dec. 11.—It is announced that Subti Bey, late governor of Basra, Asiatic Turkey, commander of the Turkish forces at Kurna, has surrendered unconditionally with his troops to the Indian expeditionary force which is operating at the head of the Persian Gulf.

Kurna subsequently was occupied by the British, who are now in complete control of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to the sea, and of the richest part of the far-east delta.

The Indian office, in a despatch describing the operations of the British forces on the Persian Gulf, says:

"A reconnaissance of the enemy's position at Kurna was made December 5 by Col. C. S. Frazer, with the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. The enemy was encountered on the left bank of the Tigris opposite Kurna. They were promptly attacked and driven across the river, losing heavily. Two guns and 70 prisoners, including three Turkish officers, were captured."

"Kurna was found to be strongly held by guns and infantry, and the British, finding no means of crossing the Tigris, withdrew to their original bivouac."

"The following day reinforcements were sent from Basra under Brigadier-General Charles Irwin. They were met and captured. Masera, cleared the left bank of the Tigris, and took three guns and 100 prisoners, including three officers."

"On December 8 the British crossed the Tigris and the next day Subti Bey surrendered."

"The British casualties during the whole of these operations amounted to one British officer killed and three wounded, with 40 men killed, 40 wounded and 120 killed and 120 wounded."

BRITISH PRISONER SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS IN PRISON.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—A British prisoner of war named Lonzade, confined in the Doberitz camp, has been condemned by a German court martial to ten years' imprisonment for a violent attack on his captors.

The incident leading to the trial of this man is thus described by the Local Anzeiger:

"When the occupants of one of the tents in the camp failed to turn out for work, a group of reservists in charge of the camp were ordered to drive them out. This resulted in some scuffling and the free use of the butt ends of rifles. Lonzade struck one of the German soldiers in the chest and tried to hit him in the face. A sergeant-major drew his sword and hit Lonzade several blows on the back."

"At the trial the president of the court martial told witnesses to speak the truth and not to be influenced by hatred of the English. Lonzade admitted that he had committed the assault. The prosecutor, Dr. Kohler, did not ask for the death penalty of a life sentence. He said that the verdicts of German military courts were vastly superior to those in hostile countries which were dictated by hatred. He asked the court to impose a sentence of imprisonment for a decade."

INCOME TAX TO BE IMPOSED IN RUSSIA.

London, Dec. 4.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuters Telegraph Company, writing under date of Thursday, says:

"A meeting of prominent economists and leading representatives of Russian commerce and industry today approved of a temporary imposition of an income tax in order to balance the cost to the government of the revenue formerly derived from the sale of vodka. Count Serguei de Witte opposed an income tax and favored, instead, a levy on the owners of big estates and an increased existing tax."

VALUE OF GOOD ROADS

IMMENSE SUMS SPENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Rise in Farm Land Values Which Accompanies Road Improvement—Benefits Which Accrue to the Farmer and the Country as a Whole—Approximately \$200,000,000 were spent last year on public roads in the United States, according to statistics prepared by the United States department of agriculture. In 1904 the total was only \$75,000,000. In nine years, therefore, the increase has been over 260 per cent.

True, swelling on the part of the country to the importance of good roads has, experts say, been due in great measure to the principle of state aid to counties and other local communities. New Jersey began the movement in 1891, when it passed its state highway law. Massachusetts and Vermont followed a year later, but for the most part the other states were slow to move. In 1904, only 15 had state highway departments; today there are only six that have not. In 1913 the individual states appropriated a total of \$35,755,000 to supplement local expenditures.

The value of this state aid is, however, not to be measured by the figure alone, for the bulk of the money comes, and always must come, from the counties and the cities. In 1913, the cash outlay by counties, cities and townships, was \$117,035,955. Complete figures for the cities are not available, but it is safe to estimate the sum at approximately 150 millions. To this must be added some 13 millions to represent the value of the labor contributed instead of cash in districts where the practice has been followed. Last year, therefore, local communities contributed, in round numbers, 165 millions of dollars to the cost of improvements from state treasuries of \$35,755,000.

The value importance of this 25 million lies in the fact that it means expert supervision of the expenditure of a considerable part of the sum of 200 millions. When each county built a road, it chose the route, chose the services of trained engineers, usually out of the question. There was little opportunity for the local official to advance in the science of road building, and there was also difficulty in securing each local individual to do its best to improve conditions within its own limits. State aid has changed all this. The state engineering aid is available for all works of improvement, there is co-operation and a constant interchange of ideas and precedents. The money contributed by the states does not only build roads, it makes better those that other money builds.

At the present time there are in the United States 20,741 miles of roads improved either wholly or in part by state aid. This is a considerable increase over the 15,000 miles of the French rural highways, the system of great national highways which is the envy of the United States. Of the 2,526,841 miles of roads in the United States, 224,716 miles, or approximately 9 per cent, are classed as improved.

To improve the remaining 90 per cent may well seem a hopeless task. In fact, only made possible because the work really pays for itself. From material gathered by the United States department of agriculture, it is now possible to prove not only that good roads are a profitable investment but to determine exactly what dividends they pay.

These returns are of various kinds. First and foremost is the reduction in the actual cost of doing business. It takes less time and labor to haul a load over a good road than over a poor one. This explains the very remarkable rise in farm land values which nearly always accompanies the improvement of roads. The rise is not a fictitious one, of no benefit to the man who wishes to farm and not to the land. It is more valuable because it can profitably be made to produce more. In other words, the farmer who improves the road comes back with interest from the land—dry farming Bulletin.

"Scrap of Paper"
The New York World, in discussing agriculture, the commercial and industrial war and the flippant manner in which the German authorities treated "scrap of paper," says: "The scrap of paper" is the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. "The scrap of paper" is the liberty written on just such scraps of paper.

The Magna Charta was a "scrap of paper."
The Bill of Rights was a "scrap of paper."
The Declaration of Independence was a "scrap of paper."
The Constitution of the United States is a "scrap of paper."

"The emancipation proclamation was a 'scrap of paper.'"
"For a hundred years a 'scrap of paper' has maintained peace between the United States and the British possessions of Canada along an unfortified frontier of 3,000 miles."
The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty was a "scrap of paper," and the most brilliant moral victories by President Wilson is the act of congress, which voluntarily regarded a violation of the terms of that "scrap of paper."

Respect for the scraps of paper measures a nation's respect for its freedom.
Democracy is only a "scrap of paper," but it looms larger than any autocrat can stay. The German army is the most powerful military force ever constructed by the hand and brain of man, but in the final reckoning of history a "scrap of paper" will prove more powerful than all the Kaiser's legions.

In 1513 a battle was fought near Milan, in Italy, and so perfect was the armor of the French that although the conflict raged from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. on an either side no man broke his collar bone by falling off his horse.

Especially to Women
"Lector, is lockjaw a painful affliction?"
"Unpleasantly."—Exchange.

W. N. U. 1022

ETIQUETTE ON BATTLEFIELD

Rules Governing Opposing Armies in Conducting Warfare

The etiquette of war is of value is quite as important as that of the home. The Germans violated the etiquette of war by disregarding their promise to preserve the neutrality of Belgium. The French, before making a formal declaration of war, it was fully reported that a French doctor had infected the water supply of the German fortresses of Metz and Verdun. Had the report been true, the doctor would have been guilty of an act of barbarism opposed to all the usages of war.

The rules of war allow the cutting off of an enemy's water or food supply, but not the poisoning of water. It is not etiquette to try and kill the enemy's commander-in-chief. He may be captured, but if killed in the trenches that is but the "fortune of war."

An enemy has a perfect right to bombard a town that refuses to surrender, but to deliberately destroy unprotected places and national institutions is a recognized violation of the laws of war. Buildings are used for military purposes against the enemy.

The reason so many towns in Belgium were evacuated on the approach of the enemy was because the Belgians trusted in the good faith of the Germans. The Germans, however, by their violation of the laws of war, forfeited the right to demand that the towns should still be intact. But for the evacuation of the towns, the Germans would still be intact.

The rules in regard to prisoners of war are clear enough. Anyone wearing the uniform of the enemy is a military force must be captured, treated as a prisoner of war, provided, of course, that he is not a spy, who, of course, has no rights whatever. A soldier in uniform is caught trying to desert from the enemy's lines he must not be treated as a spy, but as a prisoner of war. Secretly and discreetly make the spy, who, of course, has no rights whatever.

A prisoner of war cannot be forced to do anything against his own will, or to disclose information about his own army, or to be made to earn his keep by his own hands, or to do non-military work.

A general is entitled to make full use of his own staff, and he should not tempt men to be false to their allegiance.

A commander is entitled to disseminate false news; indeed, much of the art of war is to mislead the enemy. The general is, however, limited to the way in which he does so.

That it would be most unprofitable of a general to tell an officer of his own army that he is a deserter, and pretending to be a traitor or deserter, to give false information and thus make his own army a laughing stock.

Particular About His Diet
If heggars cannot be choosers, content with the food they are given, but some of the gentry think otherwise.

South Dakota, all wrote the following letter to the sheriff the other day: "Dear Sir: I am writing to you with you a couple of weeks. I will respectfully suggest you please attach my bill of fare. First, there are things I cannot eat without injury to my health. Second, there are things I cannot eat at all. I, pork; 2, cheese; 3, doughnuts; 4, fresh bread; 5, butter; 6, cakes; 7, fried potatoes; 8, pie; 9, cakes; 10, no nice pastries of any kind."

"Many of the chief things I may eat, 1, rye bread, graham bread, or graham meal and corn bread; 2, milk, but no cream, best case; 3, any kind of porridge that is well cooked; 4, soup of various kinds, always good; 5, baked apples, but not once I may eat; 6, simply made puddings are all right; 7, soft boiled eggs for breakfast; 8, a good dish of sauce either for breakfast or supper; 9, good coffee; 10, no tea; 11, a little whisky in the bill of fare, so a fellow cannot tell his housewife what he is eating for her supper or breakfast."

Dutch boy scouts are now going about with "barrows" collecting matches, cigarettes, and tobacco for soldiers at the front. More than twenty thousand "cigars have been sold, and the boy scouts, dealers in cigars presented full boxes, while no smokers were given a penny for the purchase of cigars."

Difficult Navigation
An old lady was on her first ocean voyage.

"What's that down there?" she asked the captain.

"That's the steerage, madam," he replied.

"Really?" she exclaimed in surprise.

"And does it take all those people to steer the boat?" she asked.

"Ah, not partial to exercise," said Captain Johnson, "but he makes mind driving for the rest of his life, so long as his hands are over the Washington Star."

"He's won a lot of money betting on tennis matches."

"Yes, and he's lost it all in the same way."

THE GERMAN WAR CRIMES

The Kaiser Has \$30,000,000 in Gold Stowed Away

The German government has stowed away in its vaults at Potsdam, 200,000 marks (about \$30,000,000) of gold in the form of bars, and at the conference of the Kaiser and his staff, it is a secret reserve fund of six million marks. The Kaiser's private vaults, party last year, it was reported, were full of gold. The Kaiser's private vaults, party last year, it was reported, were full of gold. The Kaiser's private vaults, party last year, it was reported, were full of gold.

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WHY IS BRITAIN AT WAR?

By Mr. D. W. Dale, President of the National League of Canada

Our leaders in both the imperial and Canadian parliaments tell us it is not for the sake of Belgium, or of territorial greed, in Great Britain the people are happy and prosperous. The German people are happy and prosperous. The German people are happy and prosperous. The German people are happy and prosperous.

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Cheap Straw Stables

The leader of this structure can be partitioned off with rough lumber if we desired

In a great many of the newer agricultural districts it is very expensive to erect buildings for stock owing to the high price of lumber and the distance which it has to be hauled. Oftentimes stock or log stables roofed with brush and self are used, which convey the purpose very satisfactorily until such time as the farmer can afford somewhat more substantial quarters for his stock. The accompanying sketches are intended to offer a suggestion as to a cheap and simple method of erecting temporary stables by means of making a frame of wire over poles and the blowing of a straw stack over the whole. The drawings are themselves self-explanatory and suggestions can be made by the individual to suit his particular conditions which may arise.

These plans are furnished through the courtesy of the Vice-president of the C. P. I.

STRAW COLONY PLO. ROUSE

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Pets on the Battlefield

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Serving in the Ranks

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

A GERMAN VINDICATION OF ENGLAND.

The English case in the present war is strengthened by the statement of the German case in the Saturday Evening Post by Richard Derburg, former minister of the colonies. This paper had Arnold Bennett set forth the English case and Georges Clemenceau, ex-premier of France, the French case. These two gentlemen made an earnest effort to set forth soberly the facts which justified their governments in an appeal to arms, but the German advocate devotes most of his space to an effort to excite American prejudice against England. "German militarism has kept the peace for 44 years," says Mr. Derburg. It has maintained an armed truce during that time, entailing ruinous expenditures on armaments in all lands, and has rattled the saber frequently. Emperor William stood "in shining armor" beside Emperor Francis Joseph when, in violation of treaty, Austria-Hungary forcibly annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. On several occasions Germany has threatened France with war. Germany has kept peace simply in preparation for "the day" when she hoped to be able to crush France and England.

As to the Belgium treaty, he contends that there was no treaty, as it was abrogated by England's action at the time of the Franco-German war in 1870 in binding both countries to observe neutrality of Belgium for the duration of the war and one year thereafter. In any case he lays down the principle that no nation can bind itself by a treaty to its own destruction; that national interest, supercedes the international interest, and that treaties executed on the basis of certain circumstances are not binding when these circumstances change. Yet a nation finding the circumstances changed has means in its power of terminating these treaties by fair notice to all parties. This was never done by Germany except invasion, pillage, rape and murder may be so adjudged.

In any case, Mr. Derburg holds Belgium was not neutral. She actually built forts along the German frontier and none against France, which was obvious, and showing simply that Belgium knew where the danger lay.

Proof there is, says Mr. Derburg, that France intended to invade Belgium, as stated by the German chancellor. French soldiers and French guns were in Liege and Namur before the thirtieth of July. "Certainly this proof is only in private letters," admits Mr. Derburg, "but it comes from absolutely unimpeachable people." He admits this proof is not in the white books, but the white books are no more to be believed than are the official war bulletins from Petrograd. "Smile, French people, perhaps, stories that disarmed people in Louvain fired on German troops, that all poor peasants who were murdered by Germans were snipers, that Belgian women and children were enemies' spies. All these things are vouched for by men whom Dr. Derburg would consider "unimpeachable people."

The fact that Canada has taken part in the war is a willful breach of the Monroe doctrine, thereby exposing the American continent to a counter attack from Europe. This writer very considerably gives his assurance that Germany will not violate the Monroe Doctrine either in North America or in South America. Canada can for her part second these assurances so far as North America is concerned, or part of it. Mr. Derburg states that on the outbreak of the war the German government sent, of its own free initiative, a solemn declaration to the department of state that whatever happened Germany would fully respect the Monroe Doctrine. Perhaps the people of the United States may be shrewd enough to discover from Mr. Derburg's views that these assurances, like treaties, "are not binding when circumstances change."

This man who ventures to put

the German case before the American people entirely ignores the English case, correspondingly leading up to the war, which has been widely published in the United States. Mr. Derburg wisely leaves this alone, and accuses England of posing "as being on a higher level than any other nation, doing everything for the benefit of the under dog because of altruism and the sacredness of her own word disdaining self-respect." Mr. Derburg confesses he cannot help being suspicious, and proceeds to argue that England entered the war for commercial self-interest. The harlot cannot be persuaded that women are virtuous. England's selfishness would have been served best by the preservation of peace as would that of the civilized world, but Germany has determined that "the day" had come to let loose the dogs of war.

Much of this German case is devoted to cheap sneers against England, her fighters are Irish, she gets other peoples to do her fighting. Sir Edward Grey said he expected the Belgians to fight to the last man for the independence of their country, and so she called in the Canadians, who should have much better things to do. She brings over-ambitious Indian princes and poor ignorant Indian men, and (better still) she gets the Boers to attack the German possessions. "If Irish fighters are not English they are British as much as Bavarian Indians and poor ignorant Prussians could not make headway against the British, who got others to do their fighting, they sent for the Bavarians, who had no better success." The fact that all parts of the Empire are willing to fight for England should impress Mr. Derburg as significant of much. Canadians consider that while they have many other things to do, that none of these is so important as defending the Empire and themselves as part of it against Germany and all she stands for on Belgian battlefields. If she owed allegiance to Germany she well knows the choice would not be hers to make as it is at present.

Mr. Derburg labors to convince the people of the United States that English navalism, not German militarism, is the foe to be dreaded. An American reader remember that when Dewey destroyed Manila Bay to destroy the Spanish fleet, the German fleet took up a hostile position and the English fleet quietly fell in line opposite the German fleet, ready for action. Thus Admiral Dewey was left to settle quickly the score with Spain, un molested. The United States does not regard the British fleet as a possible enemy and with reason. We may hope that after this war is over the British and American fleets will co-operate even more than in the past in policing the seas for the good of the world.

GERMAN REPUBLIC IDEA IS SUBJECT OF RIDICULE.

Paris, Dec. 7.—Henri Davary, French writer and student of German affairs, is not among the prophets who predict the formation of a republic in Germany following the close of the war, provided the allies are successful. In an article in *The Temps*, M. Davary says he knows of no class in Germany which would start a rebellion against the existing regime, even though the whole of the empire is loyal to the Kaiser and the spirit of militarism.

"Long before the beginning of the war," says M. Davary, "the Socialists by their votes in the Reichstag gave proof of their belief in the necessity of imposing upon the world the so-called benefits of 'kultur' and German civilization. For them, as for the whole German people, the Kaiser, even though defeated in this war, will remain supreme. They will continue to respect his authority and take their orders from him."

"The formidable military organization which the whole of Europe admires without envying and which it no longer fears, has inculcated in the mind of every German, peasant or aristocrat, laborer or professor, the same absolute faith in the invincibility of the army, in the superiority of everything German, and a belief in the necessity of imposing this superiority on the entire world."

"It is a mistake," M. Davary continues, "to attempt to distinguish between the Kaiser and the military caste on the one

hand and the German people on the other. Both classes are blinded by the most ridiculous dreams. Throughout the empire there is the same inherent inclination, the same medley of arrogant ambitions, the same crazy servility."

"To blame the Kaiser, the Crown Prince and the officers of the country against a whole people as innocent victims in to establish a dangerous and illusory distinction, flatly contradicted by the cruelties practiced by soldiers as well as officers, who are persuaded that their mission is to exterminate a hated race."

"I insist on the contrary, that the people and its chiefs are bound together in a strict solidarity. A people has the misfortune which it deserves. The whole history of the German people and German institutions demonstrates that it in the German character to submit ways to brutal authority. The school master beats his pupils in inculcating the rudiments of German culture; the soldier of whatever class submits to insults from his superior."

Those who predict a revolution in Germany should indicate how it is to be brought about. In the setting up of a new government a political cohesion such as does not exist in the confederation of Germany states is necessary. The people of the several states are much less homogenous than many suppose, and the mobilization disorganized the social democracy, whose adherents submitted with some docility to the most rabid pan-Germans."

GENERAL FIRACY

The tragedy of Belgium has naturally attracted the world's attention to the exclusion of Luxembourg. Little has been heard of that tiny grand-duchy since German troops plunged into and through it on their road to France. Some writers have pointed out its apparent freedom from harm as an example of what might have befallen Belgium had she accepted German conditions. However, now a native of Luxembourg has been enlightening Parisians, in the press of the French capital, as to what really occurred in the little state.

This gentleman was paying a visit to his native country, when war broke out, and about August 10 set out for Paris on foot, arriving the other day after many adventures. As early as July 31, (Trick Village) the last French town on the Luxembourg to Liege line was occupied by the Germans. Protests were lodged by the government of the grand duchy, and by the grand duchess. The German answer was to carry off the grand duchess and imprison her in a house near Nuremberg, and to pour troops through the country. The "army" of Luxembourg consisted of 260 volunteers, the treaty of 1867 conferring neutrality, to which Germany was a party, being supposed (erroneously) to remove the necessity for armed forces. It is now said that the command of the little force, with his twelve officers was shot, and his men sent as prisoners to Luxembourg. The villages between Luxembourg and Longwy, and those between Luxembourg and Arlon have been razed to the ground. Factory smokestacks at various places were destroyed so as not to interfere with artillery firing of the invaders.

Now famine has begun to rule. Everything has been commandeered by the Germans. All persons of French sympathies were deported, and those openly protesting summarily executed. A German governor was appointed. Luxembourg which did not resist, what it did to Belgium which fought for its liberty. Luxembourg is an illustration of German lies, and Germany's respect for the harmless she makes. The amount of compensation to be paid to Luxembourg is said to be \$37,500. Presumably Belgium might have received \$60,000 as the price of her honor. This is it evident that German "Kultur" has remarkable ideals.

WHERE GERMANY WAS FOOL-ED.

Germany, however, believed that the body which lay across her path was an inert mass. Certain ideas, says Mr. Choate, in his introduction to Fred Cram's book, had grown up in the German mind which had no founda-

tion in fact; that the British empire was ready to fall of its own weight and of its own age; that England was destined to give way and Germany to have her turn—one can imagine how much professors turned confused and misconceived theories of evolution (if that purpose be this subject) and that the Englishman was degenerate, softened by luxury, and no longer a fighter. But so far from the race of Cromwell and Milton having lost its quality, "it now reappears upon the scene with all its ancient courage and virtue." It may be that the war has in some respects destroyed illusions in the United States also, for there, too, there was a tendency among some people to speak of us as effete, decayed, we imagine, because we no longer enjoy a monopoly of pre-eminence in games and sports.

IMPARTING TO CHILDREN THE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Ontario is taking a wise step in decreeing that the children of its schools must understand the causes that led up to, and the issues involved in, the European war. It is doubtful if a history lesson of greater benefit could be taught. Not only will the youngsters have to study a lesson of engrossing interest, but they will also be kept well up with the times and made thoroughly conversant with the details of the greatest crisis that has ever assailed the British Empire. It was a reflection of the first of political philosophers that disturbances in states, though they may arise on trifling occasions, do not involve trifling issues. The present world-wide war started from the case of Serbia, but involved, even from the start, much larger issues. If only a dispute between Serbia and Austria-Hungary had been in question, Britain would have had no concern in the affair. But, since this dispute was found to have ulterior consequences, it is essential that the mindsets of future generations should understand thoroughly what the dispute was all about. The history of the war should be taught, and the justice of Britain's position made clear in every school throughout the Dominion.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in

September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

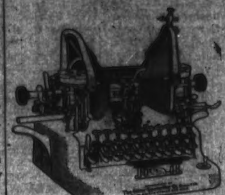
Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,

Inspector of Legal Offices.

The OLIVER Typewriter



It is economy to buy the best

All I ask is the opportunity to move to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Local Agt

See us for
OVERCOATS
Material
Style
Finish
Prices
Right
D. CAMERON

FRANK VICKERSON
Financial Agent, Insurance, Real Estate, Money to Loan
Vickerson Block, Railway Street, Lacombe

Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables
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Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold.
D. W. GARNER, Prop.

Blue Ribbon Tea
Same Old Price
and
A Long, Long Way the Best

GERMANS DRIVEN IN WHIRLWIND OFFENSIVE

Paris, Dec. 5.—General Sir John French and his British forces made doubly memorable the official visit of King George to the trenches of his fighting army on Saturday by a brilliant and slashing offensive in which the Germans were driven back all along the British front from Dieppe to the Lys. North of the Lys the British charged from their trenches at daylight and fell pell-mell upon the German first line of earthworks, swarming up and into it in the face of a terrific fire. They went down among the Germans with the cold steel and thrust, jabbed and beat down and heaped occupants until they had cut them down or dug them out.

When the first ditch was shock-ablock with gouging, tearing khaki, and grey fighting, dying dead, the oncoming river ranks swept over the top of the mass and did not stop until the second line of entrenchments had been taken. It was 500 metres from the British position to the first line of trenches, and the British fought every inch of the way. They fought like demons. The Germans were so stunned by the audacity of the attack and the brilliancy of the execution that there was no effort to retrieve their losses at this point. Unofficial accounts of the charge place the German losses at one-half of those engaged. The British losses were heavy, but did not approach the casualties of the enemy.

The Austro-German union is being hammered from the east and from the west, and on their own soil. The French have carried the fighting at the eastern end of the line in the western theatre of war right up to the outer works of Metz. In Belgium the allies have made progress at several points. In the western theatre of war the Russians continue to assail the borders of East Prussia, and to penetrate the Carpathians.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF AVIATOR'S RAID ON THE BIG ZEPPELIN SHEDS.

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 4.—An eye-witness of the British flying man's raid on the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen gives the following vivid description:

"The day was particularly fine and Lake Constance and the surrounding country were shining in brilliant sunshine. Walking shortly after noon, in the vicinity of the Zeppelin sheds, I heard several heavy explosions. "The field guns and mitrailleuses at Friedrichshafen were firing toward the blue sky where floated little feathers of smoke. Simultaneously I perceived arriving from the direction of Berne at a great height a biplane steering straight for the town. It could hear distinctly the buzzing of the motor. Hundreds of people gathered to watch events."

"After circling around the Zeppelin shed, the biplane dipped abruptly. We mistakenly supposed that it had been hit and we watched it dip within 90 feet or so of the great shed and skin over the roof. No doubt the pilot reckoned that by doing so he would be sheltered from the ground fire. He dropped four bombs. The first shattered the windows of the machine shop but did little harm to the interior of the shed. The mechanic went out at lunch, as were also those in other parts of the works. The three other bombs fell upon the ground, blowing a yard and a yard and had no effect."

"Having dropped the bombs the pilot tried to climb steeply, but was prevented by the fire of the field guns and mitrailleuses. The aeroplanes began to sink; the reservoir of the motor was pierced in several places and the benzine poured out."

"After the last volplane the machine came gently to the earth, hardly 50 yards from the sheds. The commandant, his men and the guards rushed toward the pilot, who seemingly was not in the least excited, though blood was flowing down his forehead. He continued to defend himself, but had time to fire only one shot from his revolver."

"Then realizing that the land-storm soldiers were all firing at his heels together he raised his hands. He was then surrounded by a crowd of soldiers, some of whom were armed with rifles. The soldiers helped him into the

porter's lodge, where the works doctor bandaged a shrapnel wound in the prisoner's head."

The aviator proved to be a first lieutenant in the British navy. His name is Briggs and he comes from Bristol. He is well known in hydro-aeroplane circles in England, is an engineer and a man of soldierly bearing. He was wearing a costume enabling him to withstand extreme cold. Some chocolate was found on him, £20 in gold and excellent maps on which were marked the exact route he was to follow.

As soon as his wound had been bandaged the aviator was taken in an automobile to the Kerloga infirmary, where there were some indignant shouts from the crowd that had gathered to await his arrival. An officer stepped forward and bade the angry townsfolk desist and the crowd melted away.

GERMANS VENT ANGER ON YPRES.

London, Dec. 5.—The official eye-witness with the British headquarters on the continent, in a narrative dated December 2, says the destruction of the Belgian town of Ypres by the Germans suggested that it was "the outcome of disappointment and exasperation at its resistance, and at the failure of the much-advertised plan for its capture."

The writer points out that up to the end of October the Germans had contented themselves with bombarding points where the British headquarters were, and other places such as the railway station, where destruction would be of military value.

The shelling of the town itself began in earnest on the night of November 5, since which date it was maintained intermittently. That the town escaped so long apparently was due to the fact that until November 5 the Germans had counted on capturing it. Later the attitude was simply in the nature of forlorn hopes, the narrator says, which called for all the assistance that could be obtained by artillery co-operation even at the risk of the destruction of a historic place which might become German.

The last attack in force was delivered on November 17. Four days later the Germans commenced to pour a great stream of shells into the central market place, and whereas the Cloth Hall and the cathedral both had escaped material damage till then, these two historic buildings were blazing before the day closed. In order to accomplish this, it is stated, the Germans brought up a train armed with heavy guns. After the Cloth Hall and the cathedral were destroyed, the Germans says, the fire of the Germans no longer was directed on them.

The writer states on good authority that the Germans remained at Ostend "Kalen," which he said was done with the object of depriving German soldiers into the belief that Calais and Paris were in German hands.

A few minor local successes are recorded by the eye-witness, both in the British and French forces having advanced slightly and taken some German trenches.

LONDON TIMES SEVERE IN COMMENT ON CANADIANS.

London, Dec. 4.—The special correspondent of The Times, who visited Salisbury, says that it is an unfortunate fact that boots do not seem to have been a strong point in the equipment of the Canadian troops. One hears bad things, he says, of the Canadian contractors who furnished the boots to the field force. It is perhaps as well that the troops did not have to go at once to the front with the footwear in which they came over.

Nor is it the only detail an innocent visitor gathers in which politics, the universal scapegoat, prevented the gathering and dispatching of the force from being altogether ideal, but whatever the shortcomings of equipment or organization may be, they are being rapidly remedied, and the fact that it gives them time to remedy these shortcomings makes the officers at least acquiesce more willingly to the period of enforced waiting.

It must be remembered that very few of the officers are professional soldiers. Most of them cheerfully admit that they are at

least as much in need of the training which they are now getting as the men. On the other hand, the whole force is of an extremely high level of individual intelligence, so that the men learn quickly and all ranks are conspicuously keen.

Treason, knowledge of soldiering, confidence, the correspondent is not in every case an unmixed blessing. Some of the very best men in the force are men who have already seen service in the British navy. Many of them are splendid, but others, however, only make their experiences of superior knowledge an excuse for putting on airs and doing as little work as possible. In the first two or three weeks there was also more than a normal amount of breaking rules and drinking, and to the credit of Canada it should be said that this was chiefly on the part of it not old soldiers, at least of men born in the British Isles, who had been in the Dominion only a few years. They found the temptation of being back home, where British beer was cheap again, too much for them. Drafts of undesirable have been promptly returned to Canada, and the force is now well behaved and the soldiers immensely earnest in their work. In this connection too much can hardly be said in praise of the Y.M.C.A. tents.

PUNISHMENT OF DE WET.

London, Dec. 4.—The question as to what punishment should be inflicted on General De Wet, the rebel leader in South Africa, recently captured, is recognized in England as one of great importance; martial law is in operation in South Africa and the death penalty for treason would be within the possibility. The government proclamation calling upon rebels to lay down their arms offered amnesty except to those who have taken a prominent part in the rebellion.

Capetown messages say that the capture of De Wet relieves the government of great anxiety. The Orange Free State at one time threatened to be formidable because of General De Wet's military prestige, but his capture is believed to have ended it. The government has issued a general illustration of the lengths to which the rebellion have gone. Five hundred farmers were commandeered to defend the town, but a majority of them went to the rebels and looted the place they had been called upon to defend.

But for the introduction of motor motor warfare, it would have been able to dodge his enemies and worry them indefinitely. The Johannesburg Motor Club organized a body under Capt. Bullock, which undertook the pursuit, and General De Wet's horsemen were run to earth by the superior speed of the motors.

BELGRADE IS OCCUPIED BY AUSTRIANS.

Vienna, Dec. 4.—Austrian troops have occupied Belgrade, Servia. The occupation of the city was announced in a telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph from General Franz, commander of the fifth army corps. The message follows:

"On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of your reign, permit me to lay at your feet the information that Belgrade had been occupied by the fifth army corps." "The city of Belgrade, which was the capital of Servia until the seat of government was removed shortly after the outbreak of the war, has been under attack by the Austrians much of the time for the last four months. Early in August troops reached the city but were unable to hold it. The advance of a new Austrian army through Northern Servia during the last fortnight made the position of the Servian troops in Belgrade a hazardous one and early today it was reported from Sopka, Bulgaria, that the city had been evacuated."

The Methodist Sunday school will hold their Christmas entertainment on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23rd. They are preparing to give the children "Once Upon a Christmas Time," also choruses and drills, ending with Santa Claus and a Christmas tree.

THE CHRISTMAS THOUGHT

Ideas on Christmas giving are rapidly changing among the sensible. Those who think as they give are looking for a year-round service as the important thing.

In a week of shopping, with all the strain, you will not find a better gift than a year's subscription to The Youth's Companion. It offers its service, its clean entertainment, its fine suggestions week after week; and the end of the year, which finds many a gift in the attic, dust-covered and forgotten, brings The Companion again, with all the charm of last Christmas.

No American monthly at any price offers the same amount of reading, and none can offer better quality. Less than five cents a week provides this best of Christmas gifts—\$2.25 a year. If you subscribe now, all the remaining issues of the year will be sent free, and The Companion Home Calendar. A copy of the Calendar is also sent to those who make a gift subscription. Send for sample copies, and The Forecaster for 1915. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received at this office.



DISTRICT COURT SITTINGS 1915

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judges' Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Red Deer on the dates and at the places following during the year 1915:

Innisfail:
Commencing:
Tuesday, February 23rd
Tuesday, May 25th
Tuesday, August 31st
Tuesday, November 2nd
Lacombe:
Wednesday, February 24th
Wednesday, May 26th
Wednesday, September 1st
Wednesday, November 3rd

Pine Lake:
Tuesday, March 2nd
Tuesday, June 1st
Tuesday, October 5th

Red Deer:
Tuesday, February 16th
Tuesday, April 20th
Tuesday, June 15th
Tuesday, October 19th
Tuesday, December 7th

Alix:
Thursday, March 4th
Thursday, June 3rd
Thursday, October 7th
Tuesday, November 30th

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this first day of October, 1914.
J. D. HUNT,
Deputy Attorney General

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.
I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Bed, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.
G. BOODE, Lacombe St.

Reasons Why The OLIVER Typewriter Is Superior to all others

5. **Stability and Compactness**—Apart from platen and keys the Oliver is wholly metal. It is very compact and stands solidly on its base, without vibration when in use. Its metal dustguards protect it from dust and dirt accumulations.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EXCURSIONS TO Eastern Canada & United States

On Sale Dec. 1st to 31st, 1914. Three Months Limit.

Very Low Fares to Toronto, Hamilton, Sarnia, Windsor, Montreal, Ottawa, Belleville, Kingston, St. John, Moncton, Halifax and all other points in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

Reduced Rates to points in Central States, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, Kansas City and other points.

Cheap Rail Fares in connection with Trans-Atlantic Passages. Return limit 5 months.

All further information from any Ticket Agent, or R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

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The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—B. S. Cameron, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

Col. W. A. Stewart Auctioneer

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Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right I solicit your business. Call Phone 120

FOR SALE

Lot 9, Block 5, Hyde Park (Lacombe). Clear title given. What offers for cash. No reasonable offer refused.—Write: C. W. North, 110 Omicron St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.

THE ENORMOUS EXPENSE OF MODERN WARFARE

Huge Sums That Are Necessary to Finance the Prosecution of War—Vanquished Called Upon to Meet the Bill of Expense.

Some years ago a leading German Socialist estimated that a Franco-German war, under modern conditions would cost \$50,000,000 a month, while if Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Italy were engaged, the fig-

There is every indication that these figures are being attained, if not surpassed in the big war in Europe.

When one considers the upkeep of the vast armies in the fighting line and engaged keeping open communication to the base, the material needed to feed the rifle and big gun, and the continuous need of equipment, the figures quoted do not appear large in proportion to the force en-

But there is money to be made in war, as in every business. Germany, for instance, profited much from the Franco-German war of 1870. Her war bill amounted to \$450,000,000, but when peace proposals were made, Germany presented France

It was the great Bismarck who arranged the terms of the treaty, and though he chuckled mightily at the idea of getting this huge sum from the French for stopping the war, it is said that he was sorry when he

Other countries, too, have found themselves unable to meet their obligations under the Bretton Woods agreement. The United States has had to write off more than \$1 billion of its foreign debt.

ably Japan, who, after the war of 1894-1895 with China, arising out of the state of Korea, made the Chinese pay her an indemnity of \$185,000,000. As the war cost Japan only \$30,000,000, she made a profit of \$155,000,000, in addition to which she gained certain towns and territories.

But Japan gained little profit from the war with Russia in 1904-05. In spite of an indemnity of \$500,000,000 which was demanded, for the cost of that campaign to Japan alone was estimated at \$600,000,000.

A country which has never found war profitable is Russia. Her e-

counter with Turkey in the 70's cost her an enormous amount of money. She would only have been a little out of pocket if she had received the \$250,000,000 indemnity which she asked for in her bill. Ultimately the indemnity was cut down to \$160,000,000 with which to pay her out-of-pocket expenses of which sum Turkey

The cost of the Russian-Japanese war was staggering. The campaign lasted about 19 months, and costed roughly 11 million lives. It is estimated that the cost of the war was 11 million lives.

This was the fourth campaign upon which Russia had entered within three-quarters of a century. The

the former involving an expenditure of \$100,000,000 and the loss of 120,000 men. This was in 1828, and twenty-six years later came the Crimean, in which France and England took hand. The total cost of this terrible war was \$1,665,000,000. England will alone be required to \$200,000,000.

The Napoleonic wars, which ended with Waterloo, were comparatively cheap for France, as the total amount paid for the wars amounted only to \$1,250,000,000. The present war will be as costly as the Napoleonic wars, and will be a triumph for both conqueror and vanquished. Already Germany is endeavoring to partly recoup herself by levying a tax on the French.

ing enormous exactions on the cities and towns occupied in the line of march across Belgium. Whether sums will be paid before the invaders are driven back across the frontier is another story, as it is possible that the Belgians will not submit calmly to the exorbitant demands made upon

But Germany is certainly laying herself open to dreadful reprisals for when this war is over the indignity to be claimed from her will be simply enormous. Great Britain has deliberately set about

Killing On the Young
The young like the young

The German, like the Russian, has an army, of course, composed of boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. Each year a third of the army goes back to civilian life and a new third is recruited. None of them are, of course, married; hence there are few widows, being made by German fighting around Liege.

this is any compensation for the loss of the flower of the country's youth. It is only when French and German reservists are sent to the front that the first line that married and unmarried men are in action. This is, by way, quite unlike the record of our own volunteer regiments in which

many of the men were married for the French and German non-commissioned officers, they are, of course, in large part professional soldiers, family men, like their officers. Their soldiers are too often mere just out of school, without the least appreciation, perhaps, of what war is all about. In a sense,

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The Store
of
Quality

THE LEADING STORE

Best Goods
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Right Prices

Do Your Xmas Shopping Now and Get the Best Choice

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Now is the time to buy your fruits for your Xmas cake. Victoria Cross Brand fruits at special prices.

16 oz package Seedless Raisins.....	15c
12 oz package Seedless Raisins.....	2 for 25c
12 oz package Currants.....	15c
2 lbs bulk Currants for.....	35c
2 lbs bulk Raisins for.....	35c
16 oz package Sultan's Raisins.....	2 packages 25c
2 lbs bulk Dates, new stock, for.....	25c
2 packages Mince Meat for.....	25c
2 lbs of good cooking Figs.....	25c
Good Table Figs, per lb.....	20c
16 oz package Table Raisins.....	30c and 35c
Best shelled Almonds, per lb.....	70c
Best shelled Walnuts, per lb.....	60c
New Mixed Peel, per lb.....	25c
Honey in Comb, special.....	25c
5 lb pail Honey, special.....	\$1.00
24 lb pail Honey, special.....	55c
Honey in glass jars.....	25c and 35c

Ladies' Lace Collars and Girdles

Just arrived, a new line of pleated Girdles and Lace Collars in exclusive designs.

Lace collars at popular prices: 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c and up to \$1.50
Ladies' New Girdles, very pretty, from..... \$1.35 up to \$1.75

Ladies' Hand Bags

Ladies' new Hand Bags, various colors and styles. Just the thing for Xmas gifts. At special prices.

Prices from..... \$1.00 to \$7.50

Something for the Children

New Beads in all colors, special value..... 20c, 25c, 35c
Lace Collars..... 25c, 35c, 50c
Silver Purses..... 35c each

Furs! Furs!

Special Reduction on Furs for Xmas Gifts

Marmot Stoles.....	regular \$12.50 for \$9.75
Marmot Stoles.....	regular 17.50 for 12.50
Marmot Stoles.....	regular 14.50 for 11.00
Black Fox Stoles.....	regular 42.50 for 35.00

Muffs! Muffs!

Marmot Muffs.....	regular \$12.00 for \$9.75
Marmot Muffs.....	regular 16.50 for 12.50
Black Fox Muffs.....	regular 22.50 for 17.50

Ladies' Silk Waists

Silk Waists, pretty styles in all the leading shades, special..... \$4.00
Silk Crepe du Chine Waists, new styles, for Xmas Gifts, special value..... \$5.00

Men's Furnishing Department

Men's Xmas Ties

Knitted Ties, assorted colors..... special 25c
Ties, extra special value..... 50c and 75c

Men's Combination Sets

Men's Combination Sets consist of Braces, Arm Band and Garter; large assortment of colors, from..... 75c to \$1.75

Men's Xmas Mufflers

Men's Mufflers in wool and silk and wool and pure silk in all the leading shades, special value..... 35c to \$5.00

Men's Gun Metal Shoes

We have an extra special line of Gun Metal Shoes, Goodyear welt, well made. Our price only..... \$4.00

SPECIAL

HAMS! HAMS!

Weight about 8 to 10 lbs. Special 16c per lb.

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

APPLES! APPLES!

No. 1 Apples,
good variety,
special per box \$1.50

YOU

Have you solved the problem of "what to give"? If not, it is time you had. To many of us the finding of a suitable present is a full grown job.

We have selected our Christmas stock with a view of making it easy for you to solve this perplexing problem. You know that nothing quite equals fine jewelry as a Christmas gift. Then why not let us show you our big stock of Christmas Jewelry? In a very short time you will find something there that will suit you. We have some of the most beautiful designs ever shown in Lacombe. We will do our best to help you and you will be glad you came.

Come now.

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Remember the next lecture of the University Extension course comes on Monday evening, Dec. 14

The Presbyterian Young People will hold a ten cent social in their hall on Monday evening, November 14, at 8 o'clock. All who have games or cards are requested to bring them.

On Friday evening December 4, the Young Ladies' Branch of the Patriotic Society gave a highly successful card party in the Day Block, which added a considerable sum to the funds of the society.

Dr. M. Macklenburg, eye specialist, will be at the Adelphi Hotel Lacombe, on Monday, December 28, and will be pleased to meet all who have eye troubles which other opticians have failed to cure. He is regarded as the most eminent eye specialist in Canada, and gives you the benefit of his wide experience at very moderate cost.

Monday was nomination day for both town council and school board. All members of the council take their seats by acclamation. Following will be the council for 1915: Mayor, F. E. McLeod; councillors—N. W. Morrison, A. Gilmour, Chas. Raymond, Geo. F. Vickers, A. D. McDonald, C. O. Switzer. Four nominations were made for the three vacancies on the school board, hence an election will be necessary. The candidates are: Dr. Collier, A. M. McDonald, Dr. Sharpe and F. V. Parsons.

LECTURES FOR LACOMBE

The following are the lectures to be given in the Methodist church in connection with the Department of Extension:

Monday, Dec. 14—"The Causes of Insanity," by Dr. H. H. Mosher, M.D., Professor of Physiology.

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1915—"Comets, Meteors and Polar Light," by S. D. Killam, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Mathematics.

Thursday, Feb. 4th, 1915, "Dr. Samuel Johnson," by R. K. Gordon, M.A., Lecturer in English. All these lectures will be free and open to all.

A Moderately Priced Gift a Man Values

If you are looking for a gift for a man, and one that will be in perfect good taste, choose a pair of gold cuff links.

It is a safe gift too, for even though a man has a pair he can always use another.

Come in now and let us help you pick out a pair.

Prices within the reach of all.
Solid Gold—\$2.50, \$3.75, \$5.00, \$7.50-\$10.00
Gold Filled—\$1.00 and up.

DENIKE & BULGER
Jewelers, Lacombe
The Store of Worth and Beauty
Issuers of Marriage Licenses

Items of Interest Locally

Chas. West is town, looking after business interests.

C. F. Roberts has taken over the Arlington Hotel at this place.

There was a good attendance at the opening dance of the Assembly Club, and all present report an enjoyable evening.

J. DeMott, of North Yakima, Washington, and daughter Ethel, are here for a visit with Mr. DeMott's sister, Mrs. U. E. Reeves.

If you want the best apples at the best prices go to Nicholson & Switzer.

Dave Hay left on Tuesday evening for a holiday visit to his old home in the east.

Arthur Wheeler, editor of the Acme Sentinel, called on several old friends, ex-Acmetes, here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour are here from Ontario for a visit at the home of their daughter, Mrs. W. F. Puffer.

H. A. Matthew, accountant of the local branch of the Merchants Bank, has been transferred to Winnipeg.

12 Days More Until Xmas

Come and see our large stock of Xmas Cards. We want you to compare our prices, especially on Christmas Cards. They are all on display and we will not ask you to buy (we leave that to you). It's only a few cents for our up to date Xmas Cards, and we believe that if everybody sees our cards they will think of friends.

The City Pharmacy
THE BEST DRUG STORE